Alabama Reporter.

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ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 23.

For County Commissioners.

GEORGE RISER,
SAM'L D. WATSON,
MERRIT STREET,
E. C. TURNER.
Election 1st Monday in August.

SMALL POX NO LONGER.—We are gratified to be ab e to make the an nounce ment that every case at the Pest House has recovered, and that there is no longer any danger of its contagion. Dr. SPENCER, who so faithfully attended the cases, b th civil and military, after the most assidious care of near four weeks, has dismissed them to the care of Mr. Horton, the nurse, and his family.—Dr. Spencer's experience in the disease—having been himself afflicted, and bearing unmistak ble marks of it—as well as the care of Mr Horton and his family, who have also passed safely through the scourge, contributed largely to the success which attended their treatment. But one death occurred out of 13 cases, although there were a number of most virulent types of the disease.

From Johnson's Island.

We are gratified to shake by the hand, our friends Capt. J W McKibbon, of the 31st Ala. Inf'y, and Lt. James Spence, of the 51st Ala Cavalry. These officers were in prison at Johnson's Island. They have been prisoners about 15 months. Captain McKibbon made his escape, Lieut. Spence was exchanged. They are looking as well as could be expected considering their long confinement.

Col. McSpadden recently arrived at Mobile, with letters and presents for several families in our midst.—Among those heard from, were Col. Fred Morgan, Capt. Isbell, and Lieut. ... Several beautiful presents were brought, manufactured by the Johnson Island prisoners, consisting of rings, breastpins, crosses, etc, which displayed great skill and ingenuity. The letters speak hopefully of a speedy exchange, and return to the endearments of home.

Lieut. W. T. Bell, commanding Co. B, 3?d Ala. Inf'y, Baker's brigade, arrived here yesterday from the army of Tennessee, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding to the army of Tenn all soldiers absent without leave from the army, under the proclamation of General Lee's amnesty orders, not only from his regiment, but all others of the army of Tennessee. Absentees will report to Lieut. Bell, who will have them forwarded to their respective commands.

We have receiv d the first No of the Demopolis "*Morning Herald*," the Herald was formerly published at Uniontown, Ala. It is a neat sheet, filled with interesting matter. We wish the Editor and Proprietor, L. S. Riggs, much success in the removal of his paper from Uniontown to Demopolis. TERMS—Daily $5 00 per month

Atlanta Intelligencer.

This excellent Journal has resumed publication at Atlanta. We recommend the Intelligencer to our readers.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee to the Secretary of War says Gen. Hampton attacked Kilpatrick on the 10th and drove him from his camps, taking his guns, wagons and several hundred prisoners, including a great number of our own men who had been captured.

A bill to put negro soldiers in the field has passed both houses of the Confederate Congress, with the proviso that no more than twenty five per cent. of the male slaves between 18 and 45 in any State shall be called on under the provisions of the act. The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such a number of able bodied negro men as he may deem expedient for and during the war, to perform military duty in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all States for their quotas of 300,000 men.

The Richmond Dispatch says only ten thousand pounds of tobacco were captured at Fredericksburg, and it had been sold to the United States Government.

The Chattanooga Gazette says the Circuit Court of Knoxville has awarded Brownlow $25,000 damages for imprisonment and persecution at the hands of the Rebels, the sum to be raised from the property of J. C. Ramsey, Sneed and others. The same court gave a verdict of $40,000 in favor of the heirs of Senator Pickens, who died a prisoner at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1862.

See Major Barbier's Adv. He will visit Jacksonville, the 23d and 24th.

Supplies for Soldiers' Families.

During the time the first class Militia were in Hillabee, in view of the great difficulty of getting the corn, purchased by the Judge of Probate, for soldiers' families in Talladega county, carried across the country, a few men in camps, devised a plan to place it in reach of the women and children of our gallant soldiers.

It was proposed that a company of gentlemen should purchase two or three wagons and teams, to be used as long as necessary, to haul supplies to the destitute portions of the county, and when the work was accomplished, dispose of the property for the benefit of the contributors.

Seven thousand dollars were raised in camps, a committee appointed to control the funds, and an adjourned meeting called in Talladega on Monday the 20th inst.

The committee met, and was organized by calling Benj. Averett to the Chair, appointing James G. L. Huey, Secretary, Andrew Cunningham, Treasurer, and James R. Blewster, purchasing Agent for Association.

The following gentlemen were requested to solicit subscriptions in the several Beats in the valley, viz: Jesse Hardin, Blue Eye, Andrew Cunningham, Eastaboga, Jas. A. Curry, Silver Run, L. G. Dye, Kelley's Springs, Wm. P. Shelley and Jos. H. Johnson, Talladega, L. W. Lawler, Mardisville, Geo. Riser, Wewoka, Dr. B. F. Nichols, Kymulga, M. J. Cliett, Childersburg, J. H. Townsend, Fayetteville, W. T. Stamps, Sylacouga and J. M. N. B. Nix, Bowdons.

The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Benj. Averett, James G L. Huey, Andrew Cunningham, Jas. A. Curry, Isaac Stone, Embry Russell, L. G. Dye, F. M. Thomason and J. H. Townsend.

At the speaking at the Methodist Church, Col. Alex White stated the object of the committee, and the subscriptions were raised to fifteen thousand dollars, and the work will be entered upon with zeal immediately.

Men of means are invited to take hold of this good work. The expense will be small, and the sums subscribed are only in the nature of a loan, to aid in giving food to the hungry.

A list of the contributors will be published as fast as the money is paid in, and every effort made to attain an end so laudable as the one we have in view.—Most of the committee were witnesses to the destitute condition of the soldiers' families, and assure the good people of Talladega County the work cannot be too soon commenced.

A few good mules will be purchased, and one or two good serviceable wagons and harness are wanted. It is also proposed to hire a wagon and team or two start the supplies to Hillabee. Such as have this description of property will please report to Isaac Stone and Andrew Cunningham and J. R. Blewster.

The committee will have a meeting at the Court House on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, where all are invited to attend.

BENJ. AVERETT, Chairman
JAMES G. L. HUEY, Sec'y.

From Huntsville.

Our latest information from Huntsville is that, about two weeks ago, the number of Yankees there was estimated at 20,000. These estimates are, however, generally exaggerated. We stated two days ago, on information derived from a citizen of Jackson county, that the 4th Yankee army corps had left North Alabama for East Tennessee. The Yankee guards were posted nearly everywhere in the town, but most persons were glad of it, as they afforded protection from the disturbances and depredations of disorderly soldiers.—No citizen, male or female, was permitted to buy as much as five dollars' worth of anything, without taking the Lincoln oath. Hence, none who are unwilling to take the oath, would invest more than $4 95 at a time. Few take the oath, we understand.

The Church of the Nativity (Episcopal) had been closed by military authority because the Rev. Mr. Banister had prayed for the President of the Confederate States, during the last Confederate occupation of the town; and the order had been received for Mr. Banister to leave and come South, and five days were allowed him to do so. A threat was made to use the Church edifice as a hospital, but the inscription on a stone tablet over the door: REVERENCE MY SANCTUARY, attracted the attention of some officer, touched his conscience and moved him to prohibit the threatened desecration.—*Mont. Adv.*

DIED, on the 20th inst., at the residence of his grand father, John Albright, GEORGE WILLIAMSON, son of John, and Angeline Williamson.—aged about 14 years.

The New Exemption Bill.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th publishes the following important bill, which it says passed both branches of Congress, and is now a law:

"A Bill to diminish the number of exemptions and details,

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the 'act to organize forces to serve during the war,' approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturalist on each farm or plantation upon which there were, at specified times, fifteen able bodied field hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; Provided, that exemptions of persons over forty five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid; and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they received exemption by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, artisans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill employed by or working for the Confederate or State Governments, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exceptions all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked.

Sec. 3. That all skilled artisans and mechanics, who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States, are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: Provided, That persons whose services, labor or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field, to be determined by the Secretary of War on the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the names of all persons so exempted or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to the Congress at the beginning of each session.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES OF ALA.,
Montgomery, March 6, 1865.

"EXTRACT."

Special Orders } * * * * * *
No. 50. }

I. Major Joseph Barbiere having reported in obedience to Par. I. No. 35 current series from these H'd Q'rs is assigned to duty as Inspector of Conscription for the 4th Cong. District of Ala., with his H'd Q'rs at Talladega, Ala. He will as soon as practicable, visit each county in his district and inspect and report upon the manner in which conscription is performed. He will also summon, and after inspection forward to the Camps of Instruction all persons holding certificates of permanent disability and such assigned to light duty as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. He will see that the Enrolling officers are prompt and efficient in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and that they are forwarding to Camps of Instruction the men whose details have been revoked and who are unassigned.

He will report upon the cases of any conscripts or Reserves who are, contrary to orders retained by any of the Departments, or the Government Officials. Should the officers retaining such, refuse to give them up, a special report will be immediately made to this office.

By command of Maj. Gen. Withers,
To Maj. Joseph Barbiere,
Inspector, &c.
R. H. BROWNE,
A. A. A. G.

Office of Inspector, 4th Dist. of Alabama.

Talladega, Ala. March 1865.

In compliance with Special Order No. 50 from Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, Commanding Reserves of Ala. I will be at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, on the 23d and 24th inst., for the purpose of examining all persons holding certificates of exemption from medical Boards, also all light duty men. It is to be hoped that all persons subject to this call will respond promptly and thus avoid trouble to themselves and the Inspector." JOS. BARBIERE,
Maj. and Insp'r 4th Dist. Ala.

The House passed the Senate bill fixing the commencement of next regular session of Congress, with an amendment, striking out November and inserting October.

New Conscription Bill.

The following is the new Conscription bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, on the 20th of February, 1865. It was adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 30 to 31:

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the general officers commanding the reserves in each State shall be charged with the duty of directing and controlling the enforcement of the laws relating to the conscriptions, exemptions and details thereto; that the said officers shall report to the Secretary of War through the Adjutant and Inspector General, in his office to the special duty of receiving and arranging all returns and discharging such other duties as may be necessary in the enforcement of the conscription acts.

Sec. 2. All applications for exemption or detail, except as herein provided, shall be decided by the General officers having charge of the business of conscription in the several States. Appeal may be taken from decisions to the Secretary of War, but during the pendency of such appeals, the appellants shall be liable to military service.

Sec. 3. There shall be assigned from the Invalid Corps or from officers certified by the proper medical boards to be unfit for active service in the field, a sufficient number of enrolling officers who shall report to and be under the immediate direction and control of the General officers conducting the business of conscription in the several States.

Sec. 4. All conscripts shall be examined by the medical boards of the army, after rejoining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board, shall be final and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate of discharge.

Sec. 5. If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath from a respectable physician or from an army surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned without serious prejudice to his health, or that he is seriously maimed or manifestly unfit for field service, or shall present to such enrolling officer a certificate of discharge on account of permanent disability heretofore granted, a furlough shall be granted to him until the next meeting of the medical board hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. There shall be assigned to each Congressional District a medical board, consisting of three surgeons, two of whom shall be army surgeons, who after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall visit each county of the District at least once in three months, and shall examine for discharge or recommendation for light duty, all conscripts who have been furloughed under the provisions of the preceding section. Every discharge granted by the said medical board shall be final and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disibility is permanent and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of all officers and others employed in the military service of the Confederate States, and not actually in the field, including quartermasters and commissaries, commandants of posts, provost marshals, officers of the ordinance, nitre and mining and medical bureau, and others to make certified accounts to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, ages and physical condition of all persons in the service, which returns shall be forwarded to the general officer controlling conscription in the State.

Sec. 8. For the enforcement of the duties imposed by this act upon the general officers controlling conscription in the several States, such detachments of the reserve forces as they may deem necessary, shall be placed at their disposal.

Sec. 9. The bureau of conscription and the camps of instruction are hereby abolished, and all regulations of the War Department inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

In the Senate, the House amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie, to be applied to the reduction of the currency, was agreed to.

See the Adv. Headed "Military Orders," by Gen. W. W. MACKALL, in to-day's paper.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Mar. 14. The President addressed an important message to Congress, yesterday, which was read in secret session In it he says the country is now invironed with perils, which it is our duty to calmly contemplate. The recent military successes of the enemy, has had the natural effect to encourage our foes and dispirit our own people. The Capitol of the Confederacy, which is threatened, is in greater peril now than hitherto during the war, which fact is stated whithout reserve, as it is due the people in whose constancy and courage entire trust is reposed.

Congress, in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided, should devise measures to guard them from threatened perils.

The President states that it is within our power to avoid the calamities which threaten us, and to secure triumph for our sacred cause. This result is to be obtained by a prompt and resolute direction of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy; to the achievement of our liberty and independence. We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success. To purchase supplies it is necessary we must provide the means.

He recommends, for reason stated, that Congress devise the means for making available the coin within the Confederacy, for the purpose of supplying the army with two millions of dollars in coin, so that the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, can be amply supplied for the remainder of the war.

The impressment laws should be amended, so as to authorise the impressment of supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment This power, it is admitted, would be objectionable, but objections must yield to absolute necessities.

He also suggests the valuation of supplies at a specie valuation, and that the obligations of the government be given for the payment of the same, in coin with interest or at the option of the creditor to be returned in kind.

The President says that the measures passed during the present session of Congress, for recruiting the army, are insufficient; and he is compelled, by a profound conviction of duty, and by the perils which surround the country, to urge additional legislation on the subject. The bill employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached him, though the public journals of the country, inform him, of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier time.

The President recommends the repeal of all class exemption, so as to strengthen the forces in the field and abate discontent in the army. The measure most needed, however, for affording an efficient increase of our military strength, is a general law, prescribing, not only how, and of what persons the militia is to be organized, but providing a mode for calling out the State forces, reserving the right of appointing officers.

The President strongly urges the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. He says the time has arrived when it is not only advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war, that the above measures should be promptly adopted. With the hasty co-operation of Congress and the people, in executing the laws, we may then enter upon the present campaign with confidence and the unconquerable resolve to be free. We must continue the struggle to a successful issue, or make an abject and unconditional submission.

The President informs Congress, that in the course of the Conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners, for negotiating by means of a Convention between the commanding Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. Mr. Lincoln did not accept the suggestion. Subsequently, Maj Gen. Ord asked for an interview with Gen. Longstreet, during which the latter was informed that there was a possibility of a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulty by means of a military Convention. Gen. Lee was accordingly instructed to write to Gen. Grant, proposing to meet him for a conference on the subject, stating that he was invested with the requisite authority. Gen. Grant replied that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference; that his power extended only to making a convention on the subject purely of a military character. Thus it appears that the United States Government did not make any terms for an agreement for a cessation of hostilities. There remains, therefore, nothing but a continuation of the contest to its final issue.

The President invites attention to the above recommendations, by which we may hope to escape the calamities which would result from the failure of our cause. To this end there is necessary an earnest co-operation between the different departments of the government, and all classes of citizens throughout the Confederacy. To the Senators and Representatives, especially, do the people look for encouragement. Rising above selfish considerations, let us struggle on, but in case of failure, bow with submission to the will of our Heavenly Father.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Selma Reporter.]

RICHMOND, March 9.

The following gratifying official dispatch was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMIES, }
March 9, 1865. }

Hon Jno C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kingston, and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and took up a new position three miles from his first one.

We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners.

The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large. Our loss was comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Maj. Gens. Hill and Hoke behaved with their accustomed gallantry.

R. E. LEE, General.

RICHMOND, March 9.

The Senate reported the House bill, which provides for the payment of horses lost or killed in the service of the Confederate States.

RICHMOND, March 13.—Northern papers of the 11th contain the Yankee version of the raid on Fredericksburg. They claim to have carried off 600 boxes of manufactured tobacco.

General Whiting died on Governor's island, on Friday, from wounds received at Fort Fisher.

Senator Hale of New Hampshire, not Smith of Kentucky, has been appointed minister to Spain.

The Olinde was still at Turrel; the Spanish authorities had permitted limited repairs to be made. It is reported that her commander had gone to Paris to annul the bill of sale.

Advices from New Orleans to the 4th contain no military news of importance. Gold, 191.

AUGUSTA, March 16.—Private information from Charleston reports the garrison greatly reduced.

The Yankees are running trains from Charleston to Summerville.

Information from Savannah reports that the 19th corps is being transferred to Mound City, N. C., which leaves very few troops in that city—mostly negroes.

No one is permitted to enter the town unless they declare their intention to remain.

Measles and other diseases are prevailing among the negroes, and are very fatal. Hundreds are buried daily in trenches without coffins.

Much trading is carried on through the lines, the Yankee authorities taking no measures to prevent it.

One hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars in money and fifty thousand dollars worth of provisions have been contributed in this city for the benefit of the Columbia sufferers.

The impressment law recently passed by Congress requires the payment of the highest market price for everything impressed for army use.

SHREVEPORT, March 14.—Two Confederate steamers were recently beeched at the mouth of Red river, having on board prisoners for exchange.

The government steamer Naugatuck was captured by guerrillas between Memphis and Cairo.

The Herald's Winchester correspondent confirms the report of Early's capture is not confirmed.

The London Index says that seventy-five American vessels have been transferred to the British registry during the war.

The freshet in the James river has subsided.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed.

The Federal Senate has confirmed McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury; James Harlan, of Iowa, as Secretary of the Interior.

Gen Hatch is in command of the Northern District of South Carolina.

Gen. Schimmelfellen is in command of Charleston.

The law authorizing the raising of recruits in the rebel States has been repealed, and the practice stopped.

A Northern paper says that the government is paying $2,000,000 per day for troops.

The recent fire at Alexandria, Missouri, destroyed one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department at Washington has received information from Halifax that the rebels in Canada contemplate a raid on Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.

A New York telegram says:

The Imperial Mexican Government has ordered the police to arrest and imprison all persons expressing sympathy for the United States.

A rumor prevailed at Memphis that Sherman had been whipped and was making his way to the coast.

The Louisville Journal says:

We have reason to say that the rebels are expecting to startle the whole country and astonish the world. No matter what our reason may be; it is a good one. With confidence, but with intense anxiety, we await coming events.

Gen. Singleton having gone to Richmond again, the Northern papers say his mission is one of cotton and bacon, not of peace.

Nashville and Memphis papers teem with accounts of outrages by guerrillas, who are said to be more numerous in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky than ever.

From Charleston.

In the columns of the Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 9th, we find the annexed news from Charleston:

Through the courtesy of a friend we have received copies of the Charleston Courier, which has fallen into the hands of the Yankees and is published by them.

Recruiting officers are reported to be head over heels in business. The negroes are enlisting by the score. A recruiting officer had arrived from Sherman's army. He is after white men, and advertises a meeting at the Hibernian Hall.

All "loyal citizens" are invited by general orders No. 8, to call at the provost marshal's office, register their names, and take the oath. No passes or other favors granted to the contumacious.

Redpath of John Brown notoriety, is announced as superintendent of public instruction.

Gen. Gilmore is in the city. He is commander-in chief.

Citizens are ordered to give up their shooting irons and deliver them up forthwith.

Brown's and Bennett's wharves are the only ones at which marketing is permitted.

No soldiers are allowed in the city without passes, and strict decorum is enforced.

All abandoned property has been turned over to the United States Treasury.

The people are invited to reopen their schools, churches, &c.

A limited trade is allowed.

Gold and silver are received by or go at the port of Charleston, at the following rates:

Gold 100 per cent. premium; silver 75.

Col. S. L. Woodford is commandant of the post, and Major ... Willoughby, provost marshal.

Nat. Fuller advertises that he has resumed business at his old stand, and offers for lunch boned turkey, mock turtle soup, and other delicacies.

Geo. Gilmore offers to exchange prisoners with the nearest Confederate general.

David Barrow informs the citizens that he has reopened his stock of goods.

Rice is being served out to the needy.

Steinmeyer's mill, on the west bank of the Ashley, has been destroyed by fire.

A number of refugees have returned, bringing their household plunder.

HEADQ'RS, RESERVES ALA., }
Montgomery, Jan 30, 1865. }

THE following Extract from Special Order, No. 11 A. & I. G. O., is published for the information of all concerned.

* * * * * * *

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, Jan. 14, 1865. }

"EXTRACT."

Special Orders No. 11.

* * * * * *

XLIX. All officers of the "Invalid Corps" not wholly disabled, and who have not been assigned to duty by orders from this office, and all unassigned officers of the army, will, within thirty days from the issue of this order, report to the Generals of Reserves, of the State, to which they belong for temporary assignment to duty with the reserves, or in the conscript service. The provisions of this order do not apply to the Trans Mississippi Department.

By order of Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. W. RIELY,
A. A. Gen.

By command of Maj. Gen. Withers.
R. H. BROWNE,
A. A. Gen.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has 320 acres of Land, well improved, lying 15 miles north of the town of Talladega, with many conveniences and advantages, which he proposes to exchange for negro property—pricing the land at what it would have sold for in gold before the war, and price the negroes in the same way.

A bargain can be had by applying soon. T. J. BREWER.
July 14, 1864.

No man can be witty when he wants to, any more than he can be hungry when he wants it—it comes to him as love does, he can't tell how nor why.